station, and the comparability of the records during a long period of time is assured by the spirit of conservatism that must animate a man who voluntarily undertakes a meteorological record and carries it along continuously for many years. The following list includes, we believe, all the cases known to the Records Division in which the same person or family has maintained a record at the same place for thirty years or more *and is still reporting.* Also a few observers are included who are no longer maintaining observations. If any observers are accidentally omitted from this list we hope we shall hear from them, and we shall be glad to publish their names.

A still longer list could be made of observers who have closed their work and past away. We desire short biographical sketches of each person who has thus nobly devoted himself to the recording of the weather.

In the early history of the respective stations the record books do not always clearly show the names to whom the observations should be credited, and it is hoped that any errors discovered in the names will be reported in order that proper note may be made in the books.

Station.	Length of record.	Observer.
Canton, Conn	45 years	G. J. Case.
Riley, Ill	47 years	John West James.
Vevay, Ind	43 years	Miss Frederica Boerner.
Clinton, Iowa	37 years	Luke Roberts.
Fort Madison, Iowa	59 years	Doctor McCready. Miss Lucy A. McCready.
Logan, Iowa	38 years	Jacob Stern. Mrs. M. B. Stern. Glenn H. Stern.
Lawrence, Kans	39 years	Prof. F. H. Snow.
Cornish, Me	51 years	Silas West. T. H. West.
Fallston, Md	37 years	G. G. Curtis. J. H. Curtis.
Amherst, Mass	73 years	Prof. E. S. Snell. Miss S. C. Snell.
Fitchburg, Mass	43 years	Dr. Jabez Fisher.
Fall River, Mass	40 years	C. V. S. Remington.
Westboro, Mass	32 years	G. S. Newcomb.
Lansing, Mich	45 years	Prof. R. C. Kedzie. Dr. H. B. Baker.
Thornville, Mich	30 years	J. S. Caulkins, M. D.
Oregon, Mo	52 years	Wm. Kaucher. G. C. Kaucher. Thos. Curry.
Genoa, Nebr	31 years	Geo. S. Truman.
Concord, N. H	51 years[1]	J. H. Foster. W. L. Foster. W. W. Flint.
Moorestown, N. J	42 years	T. J. Beans. John C. Beans.
South Orange, N. J	37 years	Wm. J. Chandler.
Trenton, N. J	41 years	E. R. Cook.
Cooperstown, N. Y	52 years	G. Pomeroy Keese.
Palermo, N. Y	54 years	E. B. Bartlett.
Cleveland, Ohio	51 years[2]	Gustavus A. Hyde.
Jacksonburg, Ohio	40 years	Dr. J. B. Owsley.
North Lewisburg, Ohio	56 years	H. D. Gowey.
Portsmouth, Ohio	78 years	Dr. G. S. B. Hempstead. Dr. D. B. Cotton. Dr. H. A. Schirrmann.
Wauseon, Ohio	37 years	Thomas Mikesell.
The Dalles, Oreg	32 years	S. L. Brooks.
West Chester, Pa	52 years	J. C. Green, D. D. S.
Manitowoc, Wis	57 years	Jacob A. Lups. Miss Johanna Lups.

CORRIGENDA.

MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW for April, 1907, Vol. XXXV, No. 4, page 173, Table 1, for 1903, line IX, column *Q*, for "1.011" read "1.041"; line X, column *f*, for "7.4" read "7.1"; year 1904, line Mean, column *f*, for "6.9" read "5.9". Page 175, column 2, third line from end of article, for "Table 3" read "Table 4".

[1] Established as a regular Weather Bureau station in 1902.
[2] Discontinued observations on December 31, 1905.

THE WEATHER OF THE MONTH.

By Mr. P. C. DAY, Assistant Chief, Division of Meteorological Records.

PRESSURE.

The distribution of mean atmospheric pressure for June, 1907, over the United States and Canada is graphically shown on Chart VI, and the average values and departures from the normal are shown for each station in Tables I and V.

The balance of pressure toward the north, noted in the MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW for May as the chief factor contributing to the unseasonable weather that prevailed east of the Rocky Mountains during that and the preceding month, continued well into June over the Great Lakes, the upper Ohio Valley, New England, and the Middle Atlantic States.

Early in the month the summer type of low pressure became established over western Texas and adjacent districts, and normal weather conditions prevailed over the Gulf States and the territory between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains from Kansas southward.

Over the region north of the Great Lakes, and over New England, pressure continued comparatively high till near the middle of the month, and the absence of the usual summer type of high pressure over the South Atlantic States during that period brought the greater portion of the districts east of the Mississippi Valley under the influence of northerly and easterly winds; and cloudy, cold weather, unprecedented for June, resulted. During the latter part of the month comparatively high pressure became fairly well established over the south Atlantic coast districts, the remnant of the great area of high pressure that appears to have prevailed over the region north of the Great Lakes during the preceding months drifted eastward into the North Atlantic, and southerly winds and seasonable weather were maintained over all districts east of the Rocky Mountains until the last few days of the month.

While the establishment of the normal pressure distribution east of the Rocky Mountains was accomplished about the middle of the month, west of the mountains, especially over the middle and southern Plateau districts, high pressure was dominant until after the 20th, and seasonable weather was delayed accordingly.

The mean pressure for the month was deficient in all districts of the United States and Canada, except over the southern portions of the Plateau and Pacific coast districts, and the extreme eastern portions of the Maritime Provinces of Canada.

Over the Canadian northwest territories, the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, the Ohio Valley, and the Middle Atlantic States the pressure averaged .05 inch or more below the normal.

Marked deviations from the normal occurred in the change in pressure from May to June. Over the Gulf States and the Ohio and lower Mississippi valleys, where the pressure normally increases from May to June, the reverse occurred and pressure averaged decidedly lower in June than in the preceding month. Over the middle and southern Plateau districts, where pressure normally decreases as summer approaches, the average for the month was decidedly higher than in May.

Marked variations also occurred over the districts between the Great Lakes and the Rockies from Nebraska and Iowa northward into Canada, where the changes from May to June ranged from —.10 to —.25 inch.

TEMPERATURE.

The abnormal displacement of the more or less permanent areas of high and low pressure, and the corresponding deflection of the surface winds from their normal courses, that had